

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY, MULE BARN
Antietam National Cemetery
Shepherdstown Pike (State Route 34)
Sharpsburg
Washington County
Maryland

HABS MD-936-E
MD-936-E

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY, MULE BARN

HABS No. MD-936-E

Location:	Shepherdstown Pike (State Route 34), Sharpsburg vicinity, Washington County, Maryland
Date of Construction:	1901
Builder:	Unknown
Original Owner:	U.S. War Department (1928-1933)
Present Owner:	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service (1933- present)
Present Use:	Administrative offices for Antietam National Battlefield
Significance:	Located inside the grounds of Antietam National Cemetery, this simple utilitarian structure housed animals and tools used to maintain the cemetery grounds. Developed shortly after the Civil War, the national cemetery sought to provide an appropriate final resting place for Union soldiers who gave their lives during the war. Maintenance and upkeep of the cemetery grounds were key to providing the proper setting to honor the dead. The Mule Barn witnessed a number of transitions in the cemetery, including a move away from animal power toward the use of power mowers at the end of the 1920s.
Historian:	Susan C. Hall
Project Information:	Documentation of the Mule Barn/Stable was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), within the Heritage Documentation Programs (HDP) of the National Park Service (Catherine C. Lavoie, Chief, HABS; Richard O'Connor, Chief, HDP) during the summer of 2009. This effort was made possible through the Sally Kress Tompkins Fellowship, an award established by HABS and the Society of Architectural Historians to recognize and encourage the historical research of emerging scholars. Susan C. Hall (University of California, Riverside), 2009 Sally Kress Tompkins Fellow, produced historical reports focusing on several War Department era structures at Antietam

National Battlefield and Antietam National Cemetery. Assistance was provided by many staff members at Antietam National Battlefield, particularly Jane Custer (Chief, Cultural Resources) and Keven Walker (Cultural Resource Specialist). Lisa P. Davidson, HABS historian and Chair of the Sally Kress Tompkins Fellowship committee, served as project leader. Large-format photography was undertaken by HABS photographer Renee Bieretz.

I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of Erection: c. 1901¹
2. Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General
3. Original Owner: U.S. War Department, 1901 – 1933
4. Subsequent Owner: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1933 - present
5. Builder: unknown
6. Original plans and Construction: The Mule Barn is a structure built by the War Department at the turn of the century. As of yet, the original plans or early construction history of the Barn have not been located.

¹ Historic Structures Report by Patricia Hienzelman from 1967 indicates that the Mule Barn was built in 1867 with the foundation of the cemetery. However, a War Department structures report dating from 1923 indicates that the structure was built in 1901. Patricia Hienzelman, "Classified Structure Field Inventory Report," (15 May 1976), File Folder – Antietam National Cemetery, Box – Antietam National Cemetery, Antietam National Battlefield Library, Sharpsburg, MD. Condition Report, Building – "Stable" (3 February 1923), File Folder 0-31 - Antietam National Cemetery, Box 2699 - National Cemeteries, General, Antietam, Entry 7 – Central Classified File, 1933-1949, RG 79 – Records of the National Park Service, National Archives II, College Park, MD (hereafter Box 2699, Entry 7, RG 79, NARA II). Other outbuildings on the cemetery property were built prior to 1901, including a stone tool house built in 1878 and a brick privy built in 1889. Charles W. Snell and Sharon A. Brown, *Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery: an Administrative History* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior/National Park Service, 1986), 34-39.

Note: It should be noted that the files from Record Group 92 are retrievable from the National Archives in Washington, D.C. and College Park, MD. Each set of records arranged as part of an "Entry" has a slightly different filing system. In the Downtown branch (NARA I), they prefer that researchers request files using the Record Group, Entry number, and (at times) file number. For Entry 89, specific box numbers are not generally requested by the researcher but rather filled in by the staff members on duty based on the file number entered. Instead, file numbers are pulled based on indexes from Entries 84. In the College Park branch (NARA II), they prefer that researchers request files using the Record Group, Box number, and (at times) Entry number. Those files in Entry 1891, RG 92 do require box numbers.

7. Alterations and additions: A photograph documenting the Mule Barn in the 1960s indicates that a garage door had been added to the south elevation of the structure in order to accommodate the superintendent's car use. By 1996, the garage door had been removed and replaced with a standard four-paneled door. At that time, the Mule Barn's interior underwent a conversion. Rather than house cars, it was converted for use as office space.²

B. Historical Context

The Mule Barn was constructed at Antietam National Cemetery in 1901 under the guidance of the War Department and Office of the Quartermaster General. It served as an outbuilding structure that helped maintain the cemetery interring more than 4,775 Union soldiers from the Battle of Antietam and other nearby conflicts such as South Mountain, Harper's Ferry, and Crampton's Gap. The Battle of Antietam occurred on September 17, 1862, marking the culminating engagement in Robert E. Lee's Maryland Campaign and his first invasion of Union territory. On the 18th, General George B. McClellan failed to attack Lee's wounded army and instead allowed the Confederate troops to retreat across the Potomac River under the cover of night. As Lee returned to Virginia, he left behind an enormous number of dead, wounded, and missing. Both Union and Confederate armies experienced unspeakable suffering at the Battle of Antietam. It was and is the single bloodiest day in American history, leading to more than 23,000 Union and Confederate casualties.

In 1864, State Senator Lewis P. Firey introduced a resolution to the Maryland Senate for the formation of a joint committee which would purchase a portion of the Antietam Battlefield for the purpose of establishing a State and National cemetery. He wanted to provide the dead with "a decent burial" so that their "memories [could] be embalmed in some suitable memorial."³ A year later, four Marylanders and "one Trustee from each of the other States" who lost soldiers at the battle were appointed to the cemetery Board.⁴ This Board of Trustees was the primary caretaker of Antietam National Cemetery until 1877, when financial burdens led the site to be transferred to the War Department.

By this point in time, the cemetery was already fairly established and in some respects, the War Department needed to change little to maintain the property as it saw fit. However, its incorporation into the National Cemetery System did mark a number of important changes for the site. Most importantly, the War Department pushed to incorporate the Cemetery into their

² See the photograph accompanying the Carriage House report in Hienzelman's Inventory report. See also: Photograph, "Mule Barn conversion Nov. 1996," Mule Barn photo collection, Cultural Resources Department, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, MD.

³ Board of Trustees of Antietam National Cemetery, *History of Antietam National Cemetery* (Baltimore, Maryland: John W. Woods, Steam Printer, 1869), 7.

⁴ Snell, 2-3.

already well-established bureaucratic system. Beginning in 1877, regular reports were written on the Cemetery and its physical condition. These reports emphasized the desire to maintain efficiency while also bringing order and beauty to the Cemetery.

Built at the turn of the century, the Mule Barn reflects the War Department's continued effort to maintain the Cemetery in accordance with its federal standards. The outbuilding was intended to store tools and protect the Cemetery's settees and chairs from the winter elements. However, it was primarily constructed to house mules and horses used for the upkeep of the cemetery grounds. Like the burial grounds from the Rural Cemetery Movement of the mid-nineteenth century, Antietam—and a number of other national cemeteries—sought to have a pleasing landscape with sprawling lawns. Natural beauty was an essential part of maintaining the proper ambiance to honor the dead and appear visually appealing to cemetery guests.⁵

The “natural” beauty of these cemeteries could not go unchecked, however; it had to be controlled. A push to improve the grounds began in the spring of 1878. Along with grading the avenues and planting evergreens, the Cemetery staff graded, dressed, and seeded grass in the burial sections.⁶ The effort that went in to maintaining the Cemetery lawn was extensive, and Superintendent Donaldson's response to wandering Cemetery visitors reiterated this point. Donaldson explained in letter from 1880 that signs were placed in the cemetery requesting visitors to keep off of the grass. He complained that “Sharpsburg people regard the notices as though written in sand.”⁷ Despite guests' disregard for maintaining the landscape, the War Department continued to place a high priority on lawn maintenance. Four years later, W.W. Forth's report to Lieutenant Colonel William D. Whipple explained that “the wide avenues and the large vacant spaces in this cemetery necessitating the hire of a horse for the horse lawn mower suggests also the utility of supplying a horse and cart for this cemetery. When not used with the mower the horse could be put to the cart.”⁸

The Mule Barn, therefore, was built to house the animals and the tools necessary to maintain the appropriate Cemetery landscape. Tucked back near the west wall of the cemetery, the structure was strictly functional but still neat and proportional. Distinct architectural features emphasize the building's use as a stable. The main door of the Mule Barn—an arch-framed

⁵ Mary Abroe, “‘All the Profound Scenes’: Federal Preservation of Civil War Battlefields, 1861-1990,” (Ph.D. diss., Loyola University of Chicago, May 1996), 46-47.

⁶ Snell, 37.

⁷ Letter, Superintendent Donaldson to John McGilroy (14 August 1880), Box 5, Entry 576—General correspondence and reports relating to national and post cemeteries (“Cemetery file”), 1865-c. 1914, Antietam, MD, RG 92 - Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, National Archives I, Washington, D.C. (hereafter, Entry 576, RG 92, NARA I).

⁸ Report, W.W. Forth to Lieutenant Colonel William D. Whipple (19 May 1884), Box 5, Entry 576, RG 92, NARA I.

double sliding door—is located on the east elevation and faces in toward the Cemetery grounds. The door's placement provided animals and tools with direct access to the Cemetery landscape. On the north elevation there is a double-paneled gable door located just below a hoist beam for hauling feed to the second floor loft. This gable door was originally located just within the Cemetery's west elevation maintenance entrance.

Quartermaster Reports written shortly after the Mule Barn's construction highlight its utilitarian purpose by stressing what the outbuilding contained rather than detailing the structure itself. A 1905 report explained that “the main [outbuilding] is brick, built only three or four years ago. It stands near the west wall, and but a short distance from the north-west corner of the cemetery. It is used for stabling the public animal, and for tool-room and workshop. It was in good condition.”⁹ Four years later, Assistant Superintendent Oscar Wright indicated that the Mule Barn was also used as a coal bin.¹⁰

The animals and tools stored in the Mule Barn were a primary focus and concern of the Cemetery keepers. In 1905, the Cemetery requested permission to use \$3.00 to hire a “Veterinarian to examine and report upon the condition of the public animal in use at the Antietam National Cemetery.”¹¹ Several years later, the keepers were concerned with replacing certain parts of the Philadelphia pony mower.¹²

The thorough documentation of what was housed in the Mule Barn can be used as an indicator of change, as modernity and technological advancements impacted the Cemetery in the early twentieth century. In 1928, there was discussion of purchasing a power mower to maintain the lawn. Acting Inspector Robert C.F. Goetz explained that “there is one animal (mule) used for lawn mowiv [sic], considering cost, care and feed a power mower should be more economical.” Goetz, therefore, recommended that “a gasoline power lawn mower be substituted for the horse drawn and the one animal be disposed of.”¹³ However, B.F. Cheatham's report to the Inspector General on September 28, 1928 argued that the despite interest in purchasing a power mower, most cemetery superintendents lacked “the mechanical ability to properly

⁹ Letter, D.H. Rhodes to Quartermaster General (11 January 1905), 1, File No. 213318, Entry 89—General Correspondence, 1890-1914, (hereafter Entry 89), RG 92, NARA I.

¹⁰ Letter, Oscar Wright to E.H. Humphrey (1 March 1909), Box 5, Entry 576, RG 92, NARA I.

¹¹ 1st Indorsement, Captain in Charge of Depot to Depot Quartermaster's Office (25 January 1905), File No. 213318, Entry 89, RG 92, NARA I.

¹² Letter, J.V. Davis to the Depot Quartermaster (7 December 1908), File No. 213318, Entry 89, RG 92, NARA I.

¹³ Report, Robert C.F. Goetz to the Commanding General, Third Corps Area, “Survey of Antietam (Maryland) National Cemetery” (9 May 1928), File 333.1 – Antietam, 1924/1928 Compiled, Box 56, Entry 1891 - General Correspondence, Geographic File 1922-1935 (hereafter Entry 1891), RG 92, NARA II.

maintain them at a reasonable cost. For this reason before a change is made at the Antietam National Cemetery, further investigation will be instituted, with that end in view.”¹⁴

Quarterly Reports indicate that the superintendents were in fact capable of handling a power mower. By 1929, as the War Department’s control of the Cemetery began to wind down, the reports indicated the phasing out of mule-run mowers in favor of gas-powered ones. By doing so, the Mule Barn transitioned from housing animals and hay to a structure primarily reserved for tools and larger machines. The Cemetery’s use of its single horse mower is marked in the Quarterly Report ending June 30, 1929. The Cemetery housed and fed one mule that, at this point, was still listed in “good” condition and able to adapt to the work required.¹⁵ By September, however, the Cemetery’s mule, “no longer able to work, was surveyed and shot by a major who made the trip from Washington for this purpose on September 26.”¹⁶ Two months later, the Cemetery still had one horse mower in its possession despite no animals to run it.¹⁷ However, one year later, the Cemetery recorded that it had no horse mowers, a few hand mowers, and one power mower.¹⁸

In 1932, the Mule Barn went through another important transition when the Superintendent was given permission to store his Ford touring car in the “tool house.”¹⁹ While Cemetery maps sometimes marked the Mule Barn as a “Carriage House,” the introduction of the automobile indicated that the Mule Barn no longer solely served the Cemetery and its landscape. It now protected the personal property of the Superintendent, as well. The Barn’s transition from an animal shelter to a “garage” had begun. In 1939 WPA workers closed the west entrance through the Cemetery’s stone boundary wall. A new opening was created closer to the south

¹⁴ Letter, B.F. Cheatham to the Inspector General (28 September 1928), File 333.1 – Antietam, Subject – 1924/1927 Compiled, Box 56, Entry 1891, RG 92, NARA II.

¹⁵ “Quarterly Report of the Antietam National Cemetery for the period ended June 30, 1929,” Box 56, Entry 1891, RG 92, NARA II.

¹⁶ Snell, 65.

¹⁷ “Quarterly Report of the Antietam National Cemetery for the period ended December 31st, 1929,” Box 56, Entry 1891, RG 92, NARA II.

¹⁸ “Quarterly Report of the Sharpsburg, MD Antietam National Cemetery for the period ended March 31st, 1930,” Box 56, Entry 1891, RG 92, NARA II. The Mule Barn would house one power mower and multiple hand mowers until 1936, when the purchase of a new power mower was authorized to take place after July 1st. This purchase, however, was necessary because the “power mower [was] just about worn out” by March 31, 1936. “Quarterly Report of the Antietam National Cemetery for the period ended June 30, 1936” and “Quarterly Report of the Antietam National Cemetery for the period ended March 31, 1936,” File no. 207—Antietam National Cemetery Quarterly Reports, Box 2699, Entry 7, RG 79, NARA II.

¹⁹ Snell, 65.

elevation of the Mule Barn.²⁰ Although merely yards apart from one another, the closure of the original cemetery side-entrance shifted the approach away from the Mule Barn's north elevation gable door and hoist beam. Without any animals to take care of, direct access to the door and hoist were not longer necessary through the side gate. The Barn's features were now obsolete. In 1950, the Superintendent's monthly report indicated that a door on the garage was widened and the door rehung.²¹

Despite the Cemetery's transfer to the National Park Service in 1933 and major boundary wall work in 1939, the Mule Barn managed to maintain one of its original primary functions as a tool house. In March of 1936, a cemetery report from Superintendent Carl Taute acknowledged that the structure had "formerly been used as a stable is now used as a tool house and for winter storage of cemetery benches and chairs."²² Taute believed interior remodeling was needed along with new painting on the interior woodwork and a new concrete floor. However, by 1942, nearly nine years after its transfer, the cemetery's largest tools, the lawn mowers, were no longer kept at the cemetery. With the removal of the mowers from the Mule Barn, the structure lost its original intended use for housing tools (and animals) necessary to maintain the Cemetery landscape.²³ By 1957, an Existing Condition map of the Cemetery marks the Mule Barn as a "Garage" for Headquarters No. 1.²⁴

By the 1950s, therefore, the Mule Barn's function had shifted entirely. It remained a car garage until 1995, when the National Park Service decided to convert the structure to office space. In the conversion process between 1995 and 1996, the NPS removed the garage door and replaced it with new bricks matching the original six to one common bond. In addition, a new wood paneled door was constructed along the southeast corner of the south elevation.²⁵ In doing

²⁰ "Quarterly Report of the Antietam National Cemetery for the period ended June 30, 1939," File No. 207, Box 2699, Entry 7, RG 79, NARA II.

²¹ Snell, 256.

²² "Quarterly Report of the Antietam National Cemetery for the period ended March 31, 1936," File No. 207, Box 2699, Entry 7, RG 79, NARA II.

²³ "Quarterly Report of Antietam National Cemetery for the period ended March 31, 1942, 1942," File No. 207, Box 2699, Entry 7, RG 79, NARA II.

²⁴ Map, "Existing Conditions National Cemetery," (9 April 1957), accessible from the NPS's Electronic Technical Information Center online at <http://etic.nps.gov>. Accessed August 2009. It is presumably around this time that a single car garage door was added to the south elevation of the Mule Barn.

²⁵ Visual documentation of this conversion is available at the Cultural Resources department of Antietam National Battlefield. Photograph, "Mule Barn conversion Nov. 1996," Mule Barn photo collection, Cultural Resources Department, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, MD.

so, the Mule Barn took on its third life as an administrative office space, which it remains to the present.

Despite its many different functions, the Mule Barn has served as an important support structure for the Cemetery and Antietam battlefield for more than a century. Although it has a long and extensive history, it has not been recognized by NPS staff and tourists as part of the cemetery's historic landscape. The Park Service's Master Plan produced from 1960 to 1967 considered removing the garage, because it viewed the Mule Barn as an intrusion on the scenic landscape.²⁶ Ironically, the Mule Barn was once an essential element in maintaining that scenic landscape. It can be argued that as office space for battlefield support staff, the Mule Barn remains an essential part of Antietam today.

II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Mule Barn is a simple, rectangular side gable brick structure. With one room and little ornamentation, the structure is meant to serve a maintenance function rather than be seen as a structural focal point of the cemetery. It was designed with symmetrical proportions on the east elevation (front entrance). However, distinct features such as an arched double sliding door and a gable door with a hoist beam reiterate the practical functionality of the Mule Barn.
2. Condition of fabric: Good. The exterior walls of the structure are in good condition. On the interior, the structure's alterations, as well as maintenance work is more clearly visible. Exposed green painted brick can be seen on the south elevation and is possibly a remnant of the old garage door or an indicator of the barn's former interior color.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The Mule Barn is 29 feet in length, 18 feet in width, and 12 feet in height.²⁷
2. Foundations: The structure has a stone rubble foundation that, at times, is visible approximately one to two inches above ground level.
3. Walls: The Mule Barn has red painted brick laid in a six to one common bond. A War Department report from 1923 states that the brickwork was not yet painted red.²⁸

²⁶ Snell, 373.

²⁷ Condition Report, Building – “Stable” (3 February 1923).

²⁸ Ibid.

4. Structural System, Framing: The structure has load bearing brick walls with a wood frame roof.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: All of the doors on the Mule Barn are white painted wood with simple frames set directly into the brick wall. Each opening is topped by a segmental arch formed by two rows of header bricks. The main door of the Mule Barn is located on the east elevation. It is a double sliding door with a diagonal plank pattern. The two other single, four-paneled doors with stone sills are located on the east corner of the north and south elevations. A double-paneled, white diagonal batten gable door at the loft level is located on the north elevation. It has a stone sill and is located below a hoist beam for hauling to the loft floor.

b. Windows: The typical window is a white wood six-over-six wood sash set directly into the brick walls with a simple wood frame and a stone sill. Each window is topped with a segmental arch formed by two rows of header bricks. Two of these windows flank the double-sliding doors. Another window is located in the gable on the south elevation, and the third is located on the northern side of the west elevation. A square window with a single paneled vertical batten shutter and a stone sill is located near the west corner of the north elevation, as well as the southern corner of the west elevation.

6. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering: The roof is side-gabled with coursed slate shingles. It has an exposed metal ridgeboard and a wooden "snowboards" along the east and west elevations to break up snow and ice.²⁹

b. Eaves/Drainage: The Mule Barn has open-eaves with decorative rafter ends visible beneath a simple cornice molding. Hanging gutters with downspouts run along the west and south elevations of the structure.

7. Other Exterior Features: There is a hoist beam that extends from the north above the loft opening.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The Mule Barn is one large space containing modern cubicle dividers. Although the loft is not visible from the ground level, it is accessible from an opening in the southwest corner of the ceiling.

2. Stairways and Ramps: A ladder is necessary to access the loft area.

²⁹ "Quarterly Report of the Antietam National Cemetery for the period ended June 30, 1939," File No. 207, Box 2699, entry 7, RG 79, NARA II.

3. Flooring: The first floor was built with concrete floors that are now covered with carpet. According to the 1923 War Department report, the loft area had wood floors.³⁰

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The interior walls are exposed brick. Although they are natural for the most part, green paint does cover a portion of bricks, particularly in the southeast corner of the structure. The ceiling of first floor is white painted wood planks.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors: There are no interior doorways in the Mule Barn, however, there is ceiling access to the loft above. The interior molding for the exterior doors is white wood.

b. Windows: The interior of the windows are trimmed with white wood frames and sill. A slight arch is visible above each trim. Exposed shims around the frames indicate that these are in kind replacements. The small square windows on the north and west elevations are six-light single-sash casements with two cam handles and a white wood trim with an arch. The head and sill extend beyond the length of the window.

6. Hardware: Although the original sliding doors were most likely replaced, it appears as though the original iron rolling hardware, or an in-kind replacement is in place.

7. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: The original structure was not constructed with either a heating or cooling system. Today, the air conditioning unit is located along the north elevation exterior wall and the heating system is located in a built-in cabinet at the northwest corner of the room.

b. Lighting: The Mule Barn was not constructed with electric lighting. Today, recessed lighting can be found on the ceiling.

c. Plumbing: None.

D. Site:

1. General Character: The Mule Barn is located just southwest of the cemetery's Headquarters No. 1 building. The original entrance doors of the Mule Barn face east toward the center of the cemetery, while the rear wall of Mule Barn is located along the west stone wall of the cemetery. Located near the northwest corner of the cemetery walls, the structure is tucked away, having served a purely utilitarian purpose as a stable, carriage house, garage, and administrative offices. From mid-century until 1995, the structure had a single car garage door on the south elevation wall. That has since been removed and replaced with a reproduction paneled door.

³⁰ Ibid.

2. Walkways and Hardscape Features: The Mule Barn has a sloping cement “driveway” that extends from the sliding doors. This drive now leads to a small parking area. A cement walkway leads to Headquarters No. 1 from the north elevation door. Another walkway extends from the south elevation door. Both the door and the walkway were added to the Mule Barn in 1996, when the structure’s garage door and driveway were removed.

3. Plantings: The structure is surrounded by cut grass on the north, west, and south elevations. A variety of low growing plants, ferns, and flowers are located in beds on the south and east elevations. Large, well-established trees provide ample amounts of shade.

III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural drawings: A simple footprint of this structure, labeled “Stable,” appears on a October 1914 site plan of Antietam National Cemetery in RG 92 – Blueprint File, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, NARA II. No other architectural drawings have been located.

B. Early views: The Mule barn is rarely photographed. When it is, it is most often in the background rather than the focus of the photograph. It can be seen in photos documenting the WPA work on the Cemetery wall in 1939. These photos are located in a spiral notebook entitled “Admin Work” and accessible from the Antietam National Battlefield library. Two particular images focus specifically on the Mule Barn itself. One is located in Patricia Hienzelman’s “Classified Structure Field Inventory Report.” The photo is undated. Another photo is located in the quartermaster condition report dated 3 February 1923. The photo’s date is unknown.

C. Bibliography:

Primary and Unpublished Sources

Note: See footnotes for a more detailed listing of relevant archival materials from the National Archives, Antietam National Battlefield Library and Cultural Resources Department, as well as newspaper and periodical articles.

National Archives, Washington, D.C. (NARA I)

Record Group 92 – Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General

Entry 576— General Correspondence and Reports Relating to National and Post Cemeteries ("Cemetery File"), 1865-1914

Boxes 4, 5, and 6

Entry 89—General Correspondence, 1890-1914, Antietam

National Archives, College Park, MD (NARA II)

Record Group 92 – Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General

Entry 1891 –General Correspondence, Geographic File 1922-1935

Boxes 56 and 57

Record Group 79 – Records of the National Park Service

Entry 7 – Central Classified Files, 1933-1949
Box 2699 - National Cemeteries, General, Antietam

Newspapers, Journals, and Pamphlets

Board of Trustees of Antietam National Cemetery. *History of Antietam National Cemetery*
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Antietam National Cemetery, Box – Antietam National Cemetery, Antietam National
Battlefield Library, Sharpsburg, MD

WPA photograph collection, Antietam National Battlefield Library, Sharpsburg, MD

Antietam National Battlefield – Cultural Resources Department

Photo collection. Cultural Resources Department, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg,
MD

Denver Service Center - Technical Information Center

National Park Service, Antietam National Battlefield. Map. "Existing Conditions National
Cemetery," 9 April 1957. Accessible from the NPS's Electronic Technical Information
Center online at <http://etic.nps.gov> (Accessed August 2009).

Secondary Sources

Abroe, Mary. " 'All the Profound Scenes:' Federal Preservation of Civil War Battlefields, 1861-
1990." Ph.D. diss., Loyola University of Chicago, May 1996.

Snell, Charles W. and Sharon A. Brown. *Antietam National Battlefield and National Cemetery:
an Administrative History*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior/National
Park Service, 1986.

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated: Additional research with Quartermaster Materials
and the Carlisle Barracks may result in locating whether or not the Mule Barn is a standard
plan structure designed by the War Department around the turn of the century.